111 MH1 Iraq

1: Longrigg, Stephen Hemsley. Iraq, 1900 to 1950. London: Oxford University Press, 1953.

Pp. x, 436; 1 folding map; 3 appendices; 2 indexes.

HRAF copy.

[This is a very comprehensive account of developments in Iraq over a half-century by an Englishman who was a civil servant in Iraq for sixteen years. He has given a very objective review of Iraq's relations with her neighbors and other powers and of the internal political situation--the establishment of Iraq as an independent constitutional monarchy, the rise and fall of various ministries and the development and activities of various political parties. There is also detailed information, arranged chronologically covering the entire sphere of economic life--agriculture, industry, oil exploitation, finance, town development, etc. There is an excellent chronological account of minority problems and developments in Iraq. --Analyst]

Field date: 1915-1940 Evaluation: Government Official--4, 5
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas Processed in 1955

2: Dowson, Ernest. An Inquiry into Land Tenure and Related Questions. Bagdad: Government of Iraq, 1932.

Pp. 78; 2 maps

Copy of F. Qubain

[This is a report to the Iraqi government on land tenure in Iraq. The author, who made an extensive field research, describes here the evolution of the land tenure system in Iraq and its impact on agriculture and the economy of the country. After this informative survey the author presents his recommendations for improving the existing land tenure system. A comparison of the system in Iraq with that of Egypt, where the author was a financial Advisor to the Egyptian government, is attempted in the last chapter of the source. --Analyst]

Field date: 1929-1930
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Government Official--5
Processed in 1955

3: Clark, Victor. Compulsory Education in Iraq. Studies on Compulsory Education--IV. Paris: United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orgainization, 1951.

Pp. 76

On loan from Mr. Fahim Qubain.

[This study on the problem of compulsory education in Iraq is one of a series issued by UNESCO. The source contains information on the educational needs in Iraq, the present state of primary education, the administration of education, and the socio-economic factors affecting the program of compulsory education in Iraq. The author, who based his study on a visit to Iraq in 1950, devotes the last chapter of the source to suggestions for reforming the educational system in Iraq. --Analyst.]

Field date: 1950
Analyst: Majed Elass

Evaluation: Social Scientist - 5
Processed in 1955

111 MH1 Iraq

4: Wilson, W.C.F. Northern 'Iraq and its Peoples. Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society, Vol. 24, pp. 287-299. London: The Royal Central Asian Society, 1937.

Yale: Bj23.17.24.

[This article by a military and administrative officer of Britain in northern Iraq characterizes briefly some of the heterogeneous peoples of the two northern provinces in Iraq and the Iraq government's policies towards them. The peoples discussed are: the Arabs, Turkomans, Kurds, Christians, Yezidis, and Jews. Included is a map of the northern provinces of Iraq--Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Meeker

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1955

5: Al Dalli, Abdul Ghani. Problems of Industrial Enterprise in Iraq. Middle East Economic Papers, pp. 37-54. Beirut: Economic Research Institute, American University of Beirut, 1954.

On loan from Fahim I. Qubain, HRAF.

/The author, Member of the Iraqi Parliament and Minister of Agriculture, is a former Director General of the Industrial Bank of Iraq. In this paper he discusses the development of large-scale industry in Iraq from 1948 to 1952, and the part played by the government in this development. The discussion of problems standing in the way of further industrialization includes financial and entrepreneurial problems, supply of raw materials and power, concentration of industry, limitation of markets, labour, technical staff and management, foreign capital, and state assistance and control. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist-5
Processed in 1955

6: Ireland, Philip Willard. 'Iraq, A Study in Political Development. London: Jonathan Cape, 1937.

Pp. 509; 3 maps, 4 illustrations.

Yale: Bj65j. 937i.

/The author, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, begins this study with a review up to 1914 of the development of British interests--commercial and diplomatic--in that part of Turkish Arabia which became Iraq. There follows an account of the conquest of Southern Mesopotamia by the British in 1914-18. The major portion of the book contains a fully documented review of the subsequent occupation and administration of Iraqi territories by the British, a history of Iraqi nationalistic forces between 1914 and 1920, the growth of Iraqi opposition to British control after 1920 and the events which led to the establishment of Iraq as a constitutional monarchy. The author then traces in detail the development of the Organic Law and the structure of government in Iraq, the termination of British Mandate and closes with an appraisal of the evolution of political institutions and social conditions from 1925 to 1932. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1955

7: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Economic Development of Iraq. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1952.

Pp. xix, 463; 5 appendices, 3 maps, 60 tables.

On loan from Fahim I. Qubain--HRAF

[This is the report of a Mission organized by the International Bank at the request of the government of Iraq. The Mission made its survey of Iraq in 1951. Part I of the report summarizes the major findings of the Mission and outlines the Mission's recommendations and suggestions for technical assistance from foreign countries. In Part II a detailed exposition of the basic factors considered in the Mission's recommendations is presented in a series of excellent monographs; the first is concerned with the basic factors and conditions in the economy of Iraq which the Mission has considered in framing its recommendation, and the others set forth in considerable detail the Mission's views on flood control, irrigation and drainage, agriculture and animal husbandry, industry, transport and communications, public health, education, and community planning and housing. --Analyst]

Field date: 1951
Analyst: Beverly Calsoyas

Evaluation: Social Scientist--4
Processed in 1955

8: Campbell, C.G. Tales from the Arab tribes, London: Lindsay Drummond Limited, 1949.

Pp. iii, 253

Yale: Nkh8l. 949c.

/C.G. Campbell has translated and compiled an anthology of entertaining stories as told by the Arab tribes of the Lower Euphrates, namely the Muntafiq, the Al Fetla and the Beni Huchaim. Somewhat akin to the stories of "A Thousand and One Nights", these stories recreate much of the atmosphere and customs of the tribes with their sheikhs and princes. The tales are, at times, exaggerated for the sake of color and emphasis of plot and therefore Campbell has seen fit to include (as an appendix) a description of a marriage as it actually occurs in the tribes. There are, at the end of the book, many explanatory notes as to tribes, places, customs, names and vocabulary mentioned in the text. --Analyst/

Field date: none
Analyst: Olivia Maldonado

Evaluation: Traveler--5
Processed in 1955